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TITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE 1 THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES 2 3 Attorney Docket No. AUS920010938US1 4 5 S 6 IN RE APPLICATION OF: S 7 S Examiner: Chuck O. Kendall 8 Viktors Berstis S 9 S Art Unit: 2192 Serial No. 09/970,655 10 11 S S October 4, 2001 12 Filed: S 13 S 14 Extracting Information For: S From Software 15 S - 16 17 APPEAL BRIEF 18 19 20 21 Commissioner for Patents P.O. Box 1450 22 23 Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450 24 25 26 Sir: 27 28 This Brief is submitted in support of the Appeal in the above-29 identified application.

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### CERTIFICATE OF MAILING 37 CFR 1.8(a)

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the United States Postal Service as First-Class Mail in an envelope addressed to: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450 on the date below:

June 16, 2006

Robert V. Wilder

Date

Signature

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APPEAL BRIEF PAGE 1 OF 28

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#### TABLE OF CONTENTS

45	a THAUE
46	REAL PARTY IN INTEREST
47 48	RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES 4
49 50	STATUS OF CLAIMS 4
51 52 53	STATUS OF AMENDMENTS 4
. 54 . 55	SUMMARY OF THE CLAIMED SUBJECT MATTER 4
56 57	GROUNDS OF REJECTION TO BE REVIEWED ON APPEAL 11
58 59	ARGUMENT 12
60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73	I. With regard to the rejection of claims 1-3, 5-13 and 16-24 under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Misra in view of Kobus, it is respectfully submitted that there is no suggestion in either reference for the proposed combination and even the proposed combination cannot render the present invention obvious since even the hypothetical combination of references fails to suggest several of the recited features of the noted claims
75 76 77	features of the noted claims 18
78 79 80 81 82 83	III. With regard to the rejection of claim 14 under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Misra in view of Kobus and in still further view of Nabahi, it is respectfully submitted that there is no suggestion in any of the references for the proposed combination and even the proposed combination cannot render the present invention obvious since even the hypothetical combination of references fails to suggest several of the recited features of the noted claim.
85	the noted claim

APPEAL BRIEF PAGE 2 OF 28

86 87 CONCLUSION	20
88	
CLAIMS APPENDIX	22-26
90	27
91 EVIDENCE APPENDIX	21
92 93 RELATED PROCEEDINGS APPENDIX	28
93 RELATED PROCEEDINGS APPENDIA	20

# APPEAL BRIEF PAGE 3 OF 28

95 96	REAL PARTY IN INTEREST
97	The present application is assigned to International Business
98	Machines Corporation, the real party in interest.
99	
100	
101	RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES
102	
103	There are no related Appeals or Interferences currently pending.
104	
105	
-106	STATUS OF THE CLAIMS
107	
108	Claims 1-6, 8-15 and 17-19 are pending and stand finally rejected
109	by the Examiner as noted in the Final Office Action mailed
110	November 7, 2005. The rejection of claims 1-6, 8-15 and 17-19 is
111	hereby being appealed.
112	
113	
114	STATUS OF AMENDMENTS
115	
116	No Amendments have been filed subsequent to the Final Rejection
117	which was mailed on 4/6/06.
118	
119	
120	SUMMARY OF THE CLAIMED SUBJECT MATTER
121	
122	The subject patent application includes independent claims 1, 16

APPEAL BRIEF PAGE 4 OF 28

123	and 24, and the remaining claims ultimately depend from and
124	include all of the limitations of one of the independent claims.
125	Claim 1 recites a method embodying the present invention, claim
126	16 recites a medium embodying the present invention and claim 24
127	recites a network embodying the present invention. A concise
128	explanation of the claimed subject matter is defined in each of
129	the independent claims 1, 16 and 24, which, along with exemplary
130	specification and drawing references, is set forth below.
131	
132	1. A method for extracting identification information from a
133	software package (e.g., inter alia, Figure 5 and Page 11, line
134	22, to page 12, line 23), said software package including a
135	number of executable software modules (Figure 6, Program Modules
136	601, page 12 line 25 to page 13, line 26 and 814 Figure 8)
137	organized in a manner (e.g., inter alia, Linked Program Modules
138	603, Figure 6) determined by said identification information
139	(e.g., inter alia, Figure 5), said method comprising:
140	
141	determining an organization of said executable software modules
142	within said software package (e.g., inter alia, 811, 813 and 814
143	Figure 8); and
144	
145	extracting (e.g., inter alia, 815 Figure 8) said identification
	the state of the s

146 information (e.g., inter alia, Figure 5 and 605 Figure 6) from

147 said organization of said executable software modules (e.g.,

148 inter alia, 603 Figure 6) within said software package.

149

150 To the combination set forth in claim 1, claim 2 adds the

APPEAL BRIEF PAGE 5 OF 28

151	recitation that the "executable modules are coupled together
152	(e.g., inter alia, 603 Figure 6) in a manner representative of
153	said identification information (e.g., inter alia, Figure 5 and
154	605 Figure 6).
155	
156	To the combination set forth in claim 2, claim 3 adds the
157	recitation that said executable software modules are coupled
158	together by compiling (e.g., inter alia, p9, 127 et seq., p10,
159	127 & 32 et seq., & p11, 17 et seq.) said software modules into
160	an executable form of said software package.
161	
162	To the combination set forth in claim 2, claim 4 adds the
163	recitation that said executable software modules are coupled
164	together by linking (e.g., inter alia, Abstract, line 15; p9,
165	line 27, 31; p10, line 32; p11, 7; p12, lines 7, 19 and 22 et
166	seq.) said executable software modules into an executable form of
167	said software package.
168	
169	To the combination set forth in claim 1, claim 5 adds the
170	recitations of analyzing said software package to determine an
171	organizational relationship among said executable software
172	modules; and determining a binary series (e.g., inter alia,
173	Abstract lines 11-13; p3, line 16 et seq.; p11, line 16 et seq.;
174	p11, line 31 et seq.) from said organizational relationship of
175	said executable software modules.
176	
177	To the combination set forth in claim 1, claim 6 adds the
178	recitation of transmitting said software package over a network

APPEAL BRIEF PAGE 6 OF 28

179	(e.g., inter alia, Abstract line 16 et seq.) to a requesting
180	terminal, said requesting terminal being enabled to extract said
181	identification information from said organization of said
182	executable software modules of said software package.
183	
<u>184</u>	To the combination set forth in claim 6, claim 7 adds the
185	recitation that said software package is transmitted from a user
186	terminal over an Internet network (e.g., inter alia, p2, lines
187	15, 29; Figure 4, 405) to a server (e.g. inter alia, Figure 4,
188	407).
189	
190	To the combination set forth in claim 6, claim 8 adds the
191	recitation that said user terminal is a wireless device (e.g.,
192	inter alia, p5, line 22 et seq.).
193	
194	To the combination set forth in claim 6, claim 9 adds the
195	recitation that said user terminal is a personal computer system
196	(e.g., inter alia, p5, line 22 et seq.).
197	
198	To the combination set forth in claim 1, claim 10 adds the
199	recitation that said identification information includes an
200	identification of a user (e.g., inter alia, p13, line 21 et seq.)
201	of said software package.
202	
203	To the combination set forth in claim 1, claim 11 adds the
204	recitation that said identification information includes an
205	identifying number (e.g., inter alia, p13, line 21 et seq.)
206	related to said software package.

## APPEAL BRIEF PAGE 7 OF 28

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208 To the combination set forth in claim 11, claim 12 adds the

209 recitation that said identification information further includes

210 an identification of a user (e.g., inter alia, p13, line 20 et

211 seq.) of said software package.

212

213 To the combination set forth in claim 1, claim 13 adds the

214 recitation that said executable software modules are organized in

215 a series of sets (e.g., inter alia, p13, line 27 et seq.) of

216 executable software modules, each of said sets comprising a

217 predetermined number of executable software modules.

·218

219 To the combination set forth in claim 13, claim 14 adds the

220 recitation that said series of sets corresponds to a binary

221 series, (e.g., inter alia, Abstract lines 11-13; p3, line 16 et

222 seq.; p11, line 16 et seq.; p11, line 31 et seq.) and each of

223 said sets comprises first and second executable software modules,

224 said binary series being determined in accordance with a sequence

225 of said first and second executable software modules within said

226 sets of said executable software modules.

227

228 To the combination set forth in claim 13, claim 15 adds the

229 recitation that said series of sets is organized in other than a

230 binary format (e.g., inter alia, p9, line 1 et seq.; p11, line 24

231 et seq.), each of said sets comprising a number of said

232 executable software modules other than two, said identification

233 information being determined according to an order in which said

234 number of executable software modules are sequenced within said

APPEAL BRIEF PAGE 8 OF 28

235	sets of executable software modules.
236	
237	The drawing and specification references of independent claim 16
238	correspond to the similar elements as identified above for
239	independent claim 1.
240	
241	16. A medium including machine readable coded indicia, said
242	machine readable coded indicia being selectively operable in
243	combination with a processing circuit for extracting embedded
244	identification information from a software package (e.g., inter
245	alia, Figure 5 and Page 11, line 22, to page 12, line 23), by
246	determining an organization of executable software modules
247	(Figure 6, Program Modules 601, page 12 line 25 to page 13, line
248	26 and 814 Figure 8) within said software package, wherein
249	relationships between said executable software modules (e.g.,
250	inter alia, Linked Program Modules 603, Figure 6) are
251	representative of said identification information (e.g., inter
252	alia, Figure 5), embedded within said software package.
253	
254	To the combination set forth in claim 16, claim 17 adds the
255	recitation that said medium is an optically encoded disk (e.g.,
256	inter alia, 222 Figure 2).
257	
258	To the combination set forth in claim 16, claim 18 adds the
259	recitation that said medium is a magnetically encoded magnetic
260	diskette (e.g., inter alia, 219 Figure 2).
261	
262	To the combination set forth in claim 16, claim 19 adds the

APPEAL BRIEF PAGE 9 OF 28

263	recitation that said software package resides on a storage device
264	(e.g., inter alia, 218 Figure 2) within a computer device.
265	
266	To the combination set forth in claim 16, claim 20 adds the
267	recitation that the software package resides on a memory device
268	(e.g., inter alia, 207 Figure 2) within a computer device.
269	
270	To the combination set forth in claim 16, claim 21 adds the
271	recitation that said embedded identification information includes
272	an identification of a user (e.g., inter alia, p13, line 20 et
273	seq.) of said software package.
·274	
275	To the combination set forth in claim 16, claim 22 adds the
276	recitation that said embedded identification information includes
277	an identifying number (e.g., inter alia, p13, line 21 et seq.)
278	related to said software package.
279	
280	To the combination set forth in claim 22, claim 23 adds the
281	recitation that said embedded identification information further
282	includes an identification of a user (e.g., inter alia, p13, line
283	20 et seq.) of said software package.
284	
285	The drawing and specification references of independent claim 24
286	correspond to the similar elements as identified above for
287	independent claims 1 and 16.

APPEAL BRIEF PAGE 10 OF 28

24. A network arranged to enable extracting of organizational

information of an organization of executable software modules

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291	(Figure 6, Program Modules 601, page 12 line 25 to page 13, line
292	26 and 814 Figure 8) within a software package (e.g., inter alia,
293	Figure 5 and Page 11, line 22, to page 12, line 23), at a user
294	terminal and transferring said organizational information to a
295	server for use in deriving identification information embedded
296	within said organizational information, said network comprising:
297	
298	a user terminal (e.g., inter alia, 401, Figure 4) at which said
299	software package resides;
300	
301	a server (e.g., inter alia, 407, Figure 4); and
302	
303	an interconnection (e.g., inter alia, 403 and 405, Figure 4)
304	between said server and said user terminal, said user terminal
305	being responsive to a request to upload said organizational
306	information of said software package for determining said
307	organizational information and transferring said organizational
308	information to said server (e.g., inter alia, 811 and 813 Figure
309	8).
310	
311	GROUNDS OF REJECTION TO BE REVIEWED ON APPEAL
312	
313	I. Claims 1-3, 5-13 and 16-24 were rejected under 35 USC 103(a)
314	as being unpatentable over Misra (U.S. Patent 6,189,146 B1) in
315	view of Kobus (U.S. Patent 4,864,494);
316	
317	II. Claims 4 and 15 were rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being

APPEAL BRIEF PAGE 11 OF 28

unpatentable over Misra in view of Kobus, and still in further

318

319	view of Doherty et al (U.S. Patent 6,920,567 B1); and
320	
321	III. Claim 14 was rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being
322	unpatentable over Misra in view of Kobus, and still in further
323	view of Nabahi (U.S. Patent 6,006,035).
324	
325	
326	ARGUMENT
327	
328	I. With regard to the rejection of claims 1-3, 5-13 and 16-
329	24 under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Misra in view
330	of Kobus, it is noted that the present invention provides a means
331	by which software identification information, such as a user name
·332	or software package serial number, is extracted from a software
333	package by determining the manner in which executable software
334	modules are organized in the software package. With the present
335	invention, user identification or the serial number
336	identification, for example, of a particular software package,
337	may be ascertained by the manner in which the software package
338	executable modules are arranged. In one example, the
339	identification information is represented in binary format, i.e.
340	a series of "1's" and "0s", and that identification information
341	is applied to the sequencing of executable software modules in a
342	software package such that one sequence of executable software
343	modules represents a binary "one" while another sequence of
344	executable software modules represents a binary "zero". Thus by
345	determining the relative sequencing of the executable software
346	modules (rather than, for example, accessing a data file), one is

APPEAL BRIEF PAGE 12 OF 28

<b>-</b>	
348	which is embedded into the software package and determine, for
349	example, the licensed owner of the software package and/or the
350	serial number of the software package. Formats other than a
351	binary format may also be implemented.
352	
353	As stated in applicant's specification, "instead of including
354	user information in a separate code segment of the download, the
355	transaction information is included in the structure or
356	organization of the downloaded code or data. Every software
357	package consists of code blocks, data areas, subroutines, methods
·358	and other such subcomponents. After a requesting user has
359	furnished the requested information and agreed to the terms of a
360	license agreement, the website will compile and link the various
361	components of the software package together to form an executable
362	module which is then downloaded to the user. Normally, when the
363	various components of the software package are linked together to
364	form the executable module, the exact order of placement or
365	sequence of the components is usually not critical for the proper
366	execution of the software. In accordance with the present
367	invention however, the ordering and/or sequence of those
368	components and/or sub-components is used to encode selected
369	transaction information such that this encoded information can
370	later be extracted from the licensed software and copies of the
371	licensed software in the downloaded executable form. Thus, the
372	ordering or sequence of the software package components is used
373	to encode a serial number for the licensed software package as
374	well as other useful information. The embedded information can be

enabled to re-assemble the binary identification information

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APPEAL BRIEF PAGE 13 OF 28

	to detained if the software or data have
375	checked at a later time to determine if the software or data have
376	been tampered with or if the usage pattern leads to suspicions
377	about illegal copying. The embedded information can then be used
378	to track down the source of the illegal copies".
379	
380	With specific regard to the rejection of to the rejection of
381	claims 1-3, 5-13 and 16-24 under 35 USC 103(a) as being
382	unpatentable over Misra in view of Kobus,, it is noted that Misra
383	discloses a software licensing system which includes a license
384	generator located at a licensing clearinghouse and at least one
385	license server and multiple clients located at a company or
-386	entity. To prevent a license pack from being copied and installed
387	on multiple license servers, the license generator assigns a
.388	unique license pack ID with the particular license server in a
389	master license database kept at the licensing clearinghouse. To
390	prevent an issued license from being copied from one client
391	machine to another, the software license is assigned to a
392	specific client by including a client ID within the license, i.e.
393	the identity of the client is typed into the license agreement.
394	The software license also has a license ID that is associated
395	with the client ID in a database record kept at the license
396	server. There is no mention or suggestion anywhere in Misra of
397	extracting ID information by determining an organization of the
398	executable software modules within a software package.
399	
400	To support the allegation that Misra anticipated the present
401	invention, specifically to support the alleged anticipation of
402	the claim language "determining an organization of said software

APPEAL BRIEF PAGE 14 OF 28

403	modules within said software package" (emphasis added), the
404	Examiner had cited column 6, lines 25-35 of Misra in which the
405	following language appears: "The certifying authority performs a
406	verification analysis of the organization to verify that it is a
407	real entity and that the identification information is true and
408	accurate" (emphasis added). In the cited Misra reference, just
409	above the quoted reference, in column 6 line 31, it is stated
410	that "The entity or organization that owns, or is responsible
411	for, the license server 28 registers itself with an independent
412	certifying authority that is trusted by both the organization and
413	the clearinghouse" (emphasis added).

It is submitted that an "organization", meaning a company, 415 corporation or other entity, does not and cannot suggest in any 416 possible way the use of the "organization" (or arrangement) of 417 executable software modules in a software package. 418

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Although a word search for the word "organization" apparently returned the Misra reference, the resulting Misra reference was applied without due consideration of the different contexts and meanings for the word "organization". The cited Misra reference and the present application use two different meanings for the word "organization" and one has nothing to do with the other, much less does Misra's use of the word "organization" (e.g. a corporate entity) provide any basis which could possibly be used to render obvious the use of the "organization" (e.g. an arrangement or sequence) of executable software modules to extract information, such as user ID or program serial number,

> APPEAL BRIEF **PAGE 15 OF 28**

431	from a software program.
432	
433	In another language reference to Misra which is relied upon in
434	citing Misra as using the term "organization", column 12, lines
435	13-15 of Misra states that "The licenses are organized in the
436	license cache 136 according to information about the license
437	issuing authority and product ID (emphasis added)". This language
438	in Misra clearly refers to listing licenses in a cache by issuing
439	authority i.e. all from one authority get listed together before
440	those from another authority. Listing licenses in a database or
441	cache by entities, either alphabetically or otherwise, has
442	nothing to do with organizing or arranging executable software
443	modules in a software package to embed information about the
444	software package whereby such information can be extracted by
445	analysis of the order or sequence of the executable modules
446	within the software package as is claimed by the applicant.
447	
448	Misra does not extract software package identification
449	information from the manner in which executable software modules
450	in the software package are arranged or organized. With the
451	present invention, the arrangement of executable software modules
452	within the software package contains the information needed to
453	re-assemble the user identification information of the software
454	package. Misra, instead, maintains the software ID information in
455	a database (Abstract, 2:40, 2:50, 3:19, etc.) and not in an
456	arrangement of the executable software modules in a software
457	package. Thus, it is submitted that the Misra reference fails as
458	a reference for disclosing or even suggesting the extraction of
459	information from the mere organization or arrangement of

APPEAL BRIEF PAGE 16 OF 28

460	executable software modules in a software program.
461 462	The Kobus reference is similar to Misra in that there is no
463	teaching or even suggestion for determining an organization of
464	executable software modules within a software package and
465	extracting identification information from the organization of
466	executable software modules within the software package, as is
467	clearly recited in all of the pending independent claims 1, 16
468	and 24. Kobus, which was cited for the first time in the Final
469	Office Action mailed 4/6/2006, discloses a system that includes
470	an encrypted security message uniquely encoded at predetermined
471	locations within a software or program function. The software
472	includes pre-set errors to cause failure of execution of the
473	function unless the errors are nulled during the operation of the
474	program. Kobus nowhere even suggests determining an organization
475	of executable software modules within a software package and
476	extracting identification information from the organization of
477	the executable software modules within said software package as
478	is clearly stated in the independent claims 1, 16 and 24.
479	
480	Further, it is submitted that there is no suggestion in either
481	reference for the hypothetical combination of Misra and Kobus
482	since each reference accomplishes a different function in a
483	different manner. i.e. Misra teaches the maintenance of a client
484	identification in a database while Kobus teaches a method of
485	preventing an operation of a software program without first
486	removing errors which are pre-set into the program. Neither

APPEAL BRIEF PAGE 17 OF 28

reference either teaches or even suggests extracting information

487

488	from the arrangement or organization of executable modules within
489	a software package as is clearly recited in all of the
490	independent claims and also, through dependence, in the dependent
491	claims as well.
492	
493	Thus, it is submitted that there is no basis in either reference
494	for the hypothetical combination of Misra and Kobus and further,
495	that since neither Misra nor Kobus either discloses or suggests
496	determining an organization of executable software modules within
497	a software package and extracting identification information from
498	the organization of the executable software modules within said
499	software package, it is submitted that even the hypothetical
500	combination of Misra and Kobus fails to render the present
501	invention as stated in the pending independent claims 1, 16 and
502	24 and related dependent claims 2-3, 5-13 and 17-23 obvious under
503	35 USC 103(a).
504	
505	II. With regard to the rejection of claims 4 and 15 under 35 USC
506	103(a) as being unpatentable over Misra in view of Kobus and in
507	still further view of Doherty, it is noted that claims 4 and 15
508	are dependent from, and include all of the limitations of claim 1
509	as well as the further limitations of the intermediate dependent
510	claims. Doherty also maintains ID information in a database and
511	not embedded in the software package by the manner in which the
512	executable modules of the software package are organized as
513	claimed by the applicant. Doherty discloses a digital content
514	file (DCF) including a license control mechanism controlling the
515	licensed use of digital content and a system and method for

APPEAL BRIEF PAGE 18 OF 28

516	distributing licensable digital content files and licenses. The
517	file access control mechanism includes a license monitor and
518	control mechanism communicating with a dynamic license database
519	and controlling use of the digital content and a license control
520	utility providing communications between a user system and an
521	external system to communicate license definition information and
522	includes a graphical user interface. The license information of
523	Doherty may be stored initially in the dynamic license database
524	or provided from an external system. With the present invention,
525	the license information is embedded in the arrangement of the
526	executable software modules of the software package not in a
527	dynamic license database or provided from an external system as
528	specified in Doherty. Thus, since neither Misra, nor Kobus nor
529	Doherty, or even a hypothetical combination of all three
530	references, shows or even suggests extracting information by
531	determining an organization of the executable software modules
532	within a software package as is disclosed and claimed by the
533	applicant, it is submitted that claims 4 and 15 are allowable
534	under 35 USC 103(a) over even the hypothetical combination of
535	Misra, Kobus and Doherty.
536	

III. With regard to the rejection of claim 14 under 35 USC 103(a) 537 as being unpatentable over Misra in view of Kobus and in still 538 further view of Nabahi, it is noted that Nabahi was cited against 539 dependent claims merely to allegedly show the use of a binary 540 format. Applicant notes that Nabahi discloses neither the use of 541 a binary format as used by the applicant, nor the use of 542 extracted binary formatted organizational information to 543

> APPEAL BRIEF **PAGE 19 OF 28**

544	determine identification information associated with a software
545	package. Thus, since neither Misra, nor Kobus nor Nabahi, or even
546	a hypothetical combination of all three references, shows or even
547	suggests extracting information by determining an organization of
548	the executable software modules within a software package as is
549	disclosed and claimed by the applicant, it is submitted that
550	claim 14 is allowable under 35 USC 103(a) over even the
551	hypothetical combination of Misra, Kobus and Nabahi.

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CONCLUSION

For the reasons stated above, applicant urges the Board to

conclude that the rejections of claims 1-3, 5-13 and 16-24 under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Misra in view of Kobus,

and the rejections of claims 4 and 15 under 35 USC 103(a) as

being unpatentable over Misra in view of Kobus, and still in

further view of Doherty et al, and the rejection of claim 14

under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Misra in view of

Kobus, and still in further view of Nabahi, are not well-founded

and should be reversed.

Please charge IBM Corporation Deposit Account No. 09-0447 in the

amount of \$500.00 for submission of a Brief in Support of Appeal.

No additional fee or extension of time is believed to be

required; however, in the event an additional fee or extension of

time is required, please charge the fee, as well as any other fee

necessary to further the prosecution of this application, to the

APPEAL BRIEF PAGE 20 OF 28

572	above-identified deposit account.
573	
574 575	Respectfully submitted,
576 577	Robert V. Wilder
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APPEAL BRIEF PAGE 21 OF 28

583 584	CLAIMS APPENDIX
585	1. A method for extracting identification information from a
586	software package, said software package including a number of
587	executable software modules organized in a manner determined by
588	said identification information, said method comprising:
589	
590	determining an organization of said executable software modules
591	within said software package; and
592	
593	extracting said identification information from said organization
594	of said executable software modules within said software package.
595	
596	2. The method as set forth in claim 1 wherein said executable
597	software modules are coupled together in a manner representative
598	of said identification information.
599	
600	3. The method as set forth in claim 2 wherein said executable
601	software modules are coupled together by compiling said software
602	modules into an executable form of said software package.
603	
604	4. The method as set forth in claim 2 wherein said executable
605	software modules are coupled together by linking said executable
606	software modules into an executable form of said software
607	package.
608	
609	5. The method as set forth in claim 1 and further including:
610	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
611	analyzing said software package to determine an organizational

APPEAL BRIEF PAGE 22 OF 28

612	relationship among said executable software modules; and
613	
614	determining a binary series from said organizational relationship
615	of said executable software modules.
616	
617	6. The method as set forth in claim 1 and further including
618	transmitting said software package over a network to a requesting
619	terminal, said requesting terminal being enabled to extract said
620	identification information from said organization of said
621	executable software modules of said software package.
622	
623	7. The method as set forth in claim 6 wherein said software
624	package is transmitted from a user terminal over an Internet
625	network to a server.
626	
627	8. The method as set forth in claim 6 wherein said user terminal
628	is a wireless device.
629	
630	9. The method as set forth in claim 6 wherein said user terminal
631	is a personal computer system.
632	
633	10. The method as set forth in claim 1 wherein said
634	identification information includes an identification of a user
635	of said software package.
636	
637	11. The method as set forth in claim 1 wherein said
638	identification information includes an identifying number related
639	to said software package.

APPEAL BRIEF PAGE 23 OF 28

- 641 12. The method as set forth in claim 11 wherein said
- 642 identification information further includes an identification of
- 643 a user of said software package.

- 645 13. The method as set forth in claim 1 wherein said executable
- 646 software modules are organized in a series of sets of executable
- 647 software modules, each of said sets comprising a predetermined
- 648 number of executable software modules.

649

- 650 14. The method as set forth in claim 13 wherein said series of
- 651 sets corresponds to a binary series, and each of said sets
- 652 comprises first and second executable software modules, said
- 653 binary series being determined in accordance with a sequence of
- 654 said first and second executable software modules within said
- 655 sets of said executable software modules.

656

- 657 15. The method as set forth in claim 13 wherein said series of
- 658 sets is organized in other than a binary format, each of said
- 659 sets comprising a number of said executable software modules
- other than two, said identification information being determined
- 661 according to an order in which said number of executable software
- 662 modules are sequenced within said sets of executable software
- 663 modules.

664

- 665 16. A medium including machine readable coded indicia, said
- 666 machine readable coded indicia being selectively operable in
- 667 combination with a processing circuit for extracting embedded

APPEAL BRIEF PAGE 24 OF 28

668	identification information from a software package by determining
	an organization of executable software modules within said
670	software package, wherein relationships between said executable
671	software modules are representative of said identification
672	information embedded within said software package.

674 17. The medium as set forth in claim 16 wherein said medium is an

675 optically encoded disk.

676

18. The medium as set forth in claim 16 wherein said medium is a magnetically encoded magnetic diskette.

679

- 680 19. The medium as set forth in claim 16 wherein said software
- 681 package resides on a storage device within a computer device.

682

- 683 20. The medium as set forth in claim 16 wherein software package
- 684 resides on a memory device within a computer device.

685

- 686 21. The medium as set forth in claim 16 wherein said embedded
- 687 identification information includes an identification of a user
- 688 of said software package.

689

- 690 22. The medium as set forth in claim 16 wherein said embedded
- 691 identification information includes an identifying number related
- 692 to said software package.

693

- 694 23. The medium as set forth in claim 22 wherein said embedded
- 695 identification information further includes an identification of

APPEAL BRIEF PAGE 25 OF 28

696	a user of said software package.
697	
698	24. A network arranged to enable extracting of organizational
699	information of an organization of executable software modules
700	within a software package at a user terminal and transferring
7.01	said organizational information to a server for use in deriving
702	identification information embedded within said organizational
7.03	information, said network comprising:
704	
705	a user terminal at which said software package resides;
706	
707	a server; and
708	
`709	an interconnection between said server and said user terminal,
710	said user terminal being responsive to a request to upload said
711	organizational information of said software package for
712	determining said organizational information and transferring said
713	organizational information to said server.

APPEAL BRIEF PAGE 26 OF 28

714						EV	IDENCE	APPEN	DIX
715									
716	There	are	no	items	in	this	Append	dix.	

APPEAL BRIEF PAGE 27 OF 28

#### RELATED PROCEEDINGS APPENDIX

717 718

719 There are no items in this Appendix.

APPEAL BRIEF PAGE 28 OF 28